

characteristics of the related park area. To further this objective, concession contracts will contain a provision that exempts the revenue of a concessioner derived from the sale of appropriately labeled or denoted authentic native handicrafts from the concession contract's franchise fee.

(b) The sale of products as authentic native handicrafts is further regulated under the Indian Arts and Crafts Act, Public Law 101-644, as amended.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) *Alaska Native* means any citizen of the United States who is a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaskan Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metalakatlá Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any person so defined either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Alaska Natives. It also includes, in the absence of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Alaska native village or native groups of which he or she claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as an Alaska Native by any village or group.

(2) *Arts and crafts objects* means art works and crafts that are in a traditional or non-traditional style or medium.

(3) *Authentic native handicrafts* means arts and crafts objects created by a United States Indian, Alaska Native, Native Samoan or Native Hawaiian that are made with the help of only such devices as allow the manual skill of the maker to condition the shape and design of each individual object.

(4) *Native Hawaiian* means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people that, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

(5) *United States Indian* means any individual that is a member of an Indian tribe as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1159(c)(3).

[72 FR 32190, June 12, 2007]

Subpart J—Assignment or Encumbrance of Concession Contracts

§ 51.84 What special terms must I know to understand this part?

To understand this subpart specifically and this part in general you must refer to these definitions, applicable in the singular or plural, whenever the terms are used in this part.

A *controlling interest in a concession contract* means an interest, beneficial or otherwise, that permits the exercise of managerial authority over a concessioner's performance under the terms of the concession contract and/or decisions regarding the rights and liabilities of the concessioner.

A *controlling interest in a concessioner* means, in the case of corporate concessioners, an interest, beneficial or otherwise, of sufficient outstanding voting securities or capital of the concessioner or related entities that permits the exercise of managerial authority over the actions and operations of the concessioner. A "controlling interest" in a concessioner also means, in the case of corporate concessioners, an interest, beneficial or otherwise, of sufficient outstanding voting securities or capital of the concessioner or related entities to permit the election of a majority of the Board of Directors of the concessioner. The term "controlling interest" in a concessioner, in the instance of a partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, other business organization or individual entrepreneurship, means ownership or beneficial ownership of the assets of the concessioner that permits the exercise of managerial authority over the actions and operations of the concessioner.

Rights to operate and/or manage under a concession contract means any arrangement where the concessioner employs or contracts with a third party to operate and/or manage the performance of a concession contract (or any portion thereof). This does not apply to arrangements with an individual employee.

Subconcessioner means a third party that, with the approval of the Director, has been granted by a concessioner rights to operate under a concession

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contract (or any portion thereof), whether in consideration of a percentage of revenues or otherwise.

§51.85 What assignments require the approval of the Director?

The concessioner may not assign, sell, convey, grant, contract for, or otherwise transfer (such transactions collectively referred to as “assignments” for purposes of this part), without the prior written approval of the Director, any of the following:

- (a) Any concession contract;
- (b) Any rights to operate under or manage the performance of a concession contract as a subconcessioner or otherwise;
- (c) Any controlling interest in a concessioner or concession contract; or
- (d) Any leasehold surrender interest or possessory interest obtained under a concession contract.

§51.86 What encumbrances require the approval of the Director?

The concessioner may not encumber, pledge, mortgage or otherwise provide as a security interest for any purpose (such transactions collectively referred to as “encumbrances” for purposes of this part), without the prior written approval of the Director, any of the following:

- (a) Any concession contract;
- (b) Any rights to operate under or manage performance under a concession contract as a subconcessioner or otherwise;
- (c) Any controlling interest in a concessioner or concession contract; or
- (d) Any leasehold surrender interest or possessory interest obtained under a concession contract.

§51.87 Does the concessioner have an unconditional right to receive the Director’s approval of an assignment or encumbrance?

No, approvals of assignments or encumbrances are subject to the following determinations by the Director:

- (a) That the purpose of a leasehold surrender interest or possessory interest encumbrance is either to finance the construction of capital improvements under the applicable concession contract in the applicable park area or to finance the purchase of the applicable concession contract. An encum-

brance of a leasehold surrender interest or possessory interest may not be made for any other purpose, including, but not limited to, providing collateral for other debt of a concessioner, the parent of a concessioner, or an entity related to a concessioner;

- (b) That the encumbrance does not purport to provide the creditor or assignee any rights beyond those provided by the applicable concession contract, including, but not limited to, any rights to conduct business in a park area except in strict accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable concession contract;

- (c) That the encumbrance does not purport to permit a creditor or assignee of a creditor, in the event of default or otherwise, to begin operations under the applicable concession contract or through a designated operator unless and until the Director determines that the proposed operator is a qualified person as defined in this part;

- (d) That an assignment or encumbrance does not purport to assign or encumber assets that are not owned by the concessioner, including, without limitation, park area entrance, user day, or similar use allocations made by the Director;

- (e) That the assignment is to a qualified person as defined in this part;

- (f) That the assignment or encumbrance would not have an adverse impact on the protection, conservation or preservation of park resources;

- (g) That the assignment or encumbrance would not have an adverse impact on the provision of necessary and appropriate facilities and services to visitors at reasonable rates and charges; and

- (h) That the terms of the assignment or encumbrance are not likely, directly or indirectly, to reduce an existing or new concessioner’s opportunity to earn a reasonable profit over the remaining term of the applicable concession contract, to affect adversely the quality of facilities and services provided by the concessioner, or result in a need for increased rates and charges to the public to maintain the quality of concession facilities and services.

§ 51.88 What happens if an assignment or encumbrance is completed without the approval of the Director?

Assignments or encumbrances completed without the prior written approval of the Director will be considered as null and void and a material breach of the applicable concession contract which may result in termination of the contract for cause. No person will obtain any valid or enforceable rights in a concessioner, in a concession contract, or to operate or manage under a concession contract as a subconcessioner or otherwise, or to leasehold surrender interest or possessory interest, if acquired in violation of the requirements in this subpart.

§ 51.89 What happens if there is a default on an encumbrance approved by the Director?

In the event of default on an encumbrance approved by the Director in accordance with this part, the creditor, or an assignee of the creditor, may succeed to the interests of the concessioner only to the extent provided by the approved encumbrance, this part and the terms and conditions of the applicable concession contract.

§ 51.90 How does the concessioner get the Director's approval before making an assignment or encumbrance?

Before completing any assignment or encumbrance which may be considered to be the type of transaction described in this part, including, but not limited to, the assignment or encumbrance of what may be a controlling interest in a concessioner or a concession contract, the concessioner must apply in writing for approval of the transaction by the Director.

§ 51.91 What information may the Director require in the application?

An application for the Director's approval of an assignment or encumbrance will include, to the extent required by the Director in the circumstances of the transaction, the following information in such detail as the Director may specify in order to make the determinations required by this subpart:

- (a) All instruments proposed to implement the transaction;
- (b) An opinion of counsel to the effect that the proposed transaction is lawful under all applicable federal and state laws;
- (c) A narrative description of the proposed transaction;
- (d) A statement as to the existence and nature of any litigation relating to the proposed transaction;
- (e) A description of the management qualifications, financial background, and financing and operational plans of any proposed transferee;
- (f) A detailed description of all financial aspects of the proposed transaction;
- (g) Prospective financial statements (proformas);
- (h) A schedule that allocates in detail the purchase price (or, in the case of a transaction other than an asset purchase, the valuation) of all assets assigned or encumbered. In addition, the applicant must provide a description of the basis for all allocations and ownership of all assets; and
- (i) Such other information as the Director may require to make the determinations required by this subpart.

§ 51.92 What are standard proformas?

Concessioners are encouraged to submit standard prospective financial statements (proformas) pursuant to this part. A "standard proforma" is one that:

- (a) Provides projections, including revenues and expenses that are consistent with the concessioner's past operating history unless the proforma is accompanied by a narrative that describes why differing expectations are achievable and realistic;
- (b) Assumes that any loan related to an assignment or encumbrance will be paid in full by the expiration of the concession contract unless the proforma contains a narrative description as to why an extended loan period is consistent with an opportunity for reasonable profit over the remaining term of the concession contract. The narrative description must include, but is not limited to, identification of the loan's collateral after expiration of the concession contract; and

(c) Assumes amortization of any intangible assets assigned or encumbered as a result of the transaction over the remaining term of the concession contract unless the proforma contains a narrative description as to why such extended amortization period is consistent with an opportunity for reasonable profit over the remaining term of the concession contract.

§ 51.93 If the transaction includes more than one concession contract, how must required information be provided?

In circumstances of an assignment or encumbrance that includes more than one concession contract, the concessioner must provide the information described in this subpart on a contract by contract basis.

§ 51.94 What information will the Director consider when deciding to approve a transaction?

In deciding whether to approve an assignment or encumbrance, the Director will consider the proformas, all other information submitted by the concessioner, and other information available to the Director.

§ 51.95 Does the Director’s approval of an assignment or encumbrance include any representations of any nature?

In approving an assignment or encumbrance, the Director has no duty to inform any person of any information the Director may have relating to the concession contract, the park area, or other matters relevant to the concession contract or the assignment or encumbrance. In addition, in approving an assignment or encumbrance, the Director makes no representations of any nature to any person about any matter, including, but not limited to, the value, allocation, or potential profitability of any concession contract or assets of a concessioner. No approval of an assignment or encumbrance may be construed as altering the terms and conditions of the applicable concession contract unless expressly so stated by the Director in writing.

§ 51.96 May the Director amend or extend a concession contract for the purpose of facilitating a transaction?

The Director may not amend or extend a concession contract for the purpose of facilitating an assignment or encumbrance. The Director may not make commitments regarding rates to the public, contract extensions, concession contract terms and conditions, or any other matter, for the purpose of facilitating an assignment or encumbrance.

§ 51.97 May the Director open to renegotiation or modify the terms of a concession contract as a condition to the approval of a transaction?

The Director may not open to renegotiation or modify the terms and conditions of a concession contract as a condition to the approval of an assignment or encumbrance. The exception is if the Director determines that renegotiation or modification is required to avoid an adverse impact on the protection, conservation or preservation of the resources of a park area or an adverse impact on the provision of necessary and appropriate visitor services at reasonable rates and charges.

Subpart K—Information and Access to Information

§ 51.98 What records must the concessioner keep and what access does the Director have to records?

A concessioner (and any subconcessioner) must keep any records that the Director may require for the term of the concession contract and for five calendar years after the termination or expiration of the concession contract to enable the Director to determine that all terms of the concession contract are or were faithfully performed. The Director and any duly authorized representative of the Director must, for the purpose of audit and examination, have access to all pertinent records, books, documents, and papers of the concessioner, subconcessioner and any parent or affiliate of the concessioner (but with respect to parents